



## REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

### Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 14470
2. **NAME** *Swanleigh Precinct*  
(1850s, 1874, 1905, 1912, 1913, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1969, 1955, 1957, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995)  
**FORMER NAMES** Swan Boys' Orphanage; Swan Girls Orphanage, Swan Homes, Native and Half-Caste Mission
3. **LOCATION** Yule Avenue, Middle Swan, Western Australia, 6056
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**  
(Firstly) Portion of Swan Location 11 and being part of the land on Diagram 1044 and (Secondly) portion of Swan Location 12 and being part of the land on Plan 2536 being the whole of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume: 2222 Folio: 391 and Lot 1 on Diagram 52804 being the whole of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 1479 Folio 866.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** City of Swan
6. **OWNER** The Perth Diocesan Trustees
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**
  - Register of Heritage Places:

Interim Entry	17/12/2004
Permanent Entry	28/06/2005
<i>P2496 St Mary's Church and Graveyard</i>	
(Permanent)	08/10/1996
  - National Trust Classification: -----
  - Town Planning Scheme: -----
  - Municipal Inventory: Adopted 25/06/1997
  - Register of the National Estate: -----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**  
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9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**  
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10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Swanleigh Precinct*, an historic precinct of residential, administrative and ancillary buildings in a landscaped rural environment, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the site is rare for its continued use as residential facilities for children from 1836 to the present (2005), including 84 years continual use as an orphanage (1876-1960), demonstrating changing attitudes, policies and practices relating to the provision of institutional care for both Indigenous and European children;

the place is rare in Western Australia as a surviving nineteenth century institution for the care of destitute and orphaned children, one of only a small number to have been constructed in Western Australia prior to the Gold Boom;

the place is the site of the earliest recorded facilities in the State providing institutional care for indigenous children, having been developed from an 1836 Mission Grant;

the buildings and associated landscape elements, including mature plantings, remnant natural bushland, watercourses, paddocks and wetlands, form an attractive, cohesive precinct;

the place is valued by former residents and staff, their families and the wider community, for its role in the provision of care for children, and its long survival as a partly charity-funded institution provides evidence of its social value;

the place was part of a network of institutions across Australia to accommodate, care for and train British child migrants from the late 1940s until the program ceased in the 1960s;

the place includes good examples of Federation Free Classical (Waylen House) and Victorian Gothic (St Mary's Church and Graveyard) style architecture, and simple examples of Victorian Tudor (Brown House), Inter-War Georgian Revival (Alfred Guy Memorial Hall, Gymnasium), Victorian Georgian (Cornwell House) and Victorian Georgian (Swan Cottage) style architecture; and,

Maurice Birch Workshops (1941) and Hudleston House (1946) are examples of technical achievement, having been constructed by resident boys as part of their vocational training.

Elements of little or no cultural heritage significance are Knapp House (c.1960s), Stowell/Carnley House (1992), McCusker-Satterley Dining Room (1992), Toilets, Health Centre (1991), Swimming Pool (1971), Ron J. Elphick Sports Pavilion (1977), Hamilton House (1957; 1995), Director's House (1972; 1977), Hall and Rectory adjacent to St. Mary's Church